N of our navy does not constitute such a

naval powers by the use of their ship-

WANT TO INCREASE OUR POWER.

and the securement of this short route is

same direction. We save 10,000 miles in the

"At all events, we want our share of the

must have all of the utilities that are pos-

Bulwer convention looked to the immediate

ernments, rather than to a prohibition of

After quoting the treaty the report goes

concluding that the Nicaraguan canal con-

templated was an undertaking early to be

two governments. Great Britain has al-

lowed fifty years to elapse without any

provisions of that article. It has been a

dead letter from the day the treaty was

to necessarily in connection with the sev-

enth, that neither government shall have

exclusive control over said ship canal, be-

ing the ship canal that was provided for

in the seventh article, and which the two

nations were to use their friendly offices in

"THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE EAST."

"But suppose this is not true and that we

are bound as was Great Britain bound,

not to secure the Nicaragua canal. This

pharasing the sentence 'Great Britain and

route to the East,' In 1850 the Nicaragua

route was the only short route to the

East' that any man had in his thoughts,

and the spirit of the agreement was that

route to the East without the consent and

co-operation of the United States. But in

violation of the spirit of the contract

Great Britain has through her control over

the Suez canal secured for herself a short

route to the East, one that is on her terri-

tory as completely for all practical pur-

land; one that is completely under the con-

islands in the Mediterannean and the Red

sea, and yet we are blandly told that not-

withstanding the failure on her part to

observe the letter of the seventa article

and spirit of the first article, that we are

fifty years ago.

bound by a treaty of alliance entered into

"The last fifty years has wrought a re-

only four years removed from our first oc-

cupation of California. It was only four

years later than the passage of

terests on the Pacific coast from Mexico.

the first party of emigrants from the

completed through the kindly aid of the

either to build it.'

immediately securing.

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Suits in neat Scotch Mixtures, nobby plaids and stripes, knee pants, double-breasted ceats, stout sturdy garments for boys @? who give clothes a hard racket—for-

merly \$3.50..... A few Suits, Reefers and Overcoats-one of a kind

-half price. All children's 50c Underwear at 35c.

SEE THE WINDOW

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#### WILL NOT CONFER LONG the navy, the secretary of the interior,

H. H. HANNA THINKS FINANCIAL Sewell, Wolcott, Spooner, Ross and Culber-BILL WILL SOON BE REPORTED.

He Believes the Conference Will Report a Better Measure Than Was Passed by Either House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Hugh H. Hanna, who is in Washington, is in close touch ference bill will be better than either of the measures acted upon by the separate branches of Congress. The committee will endeavor to cure the pending bills of such defects as may exist and frame one that will stand the closest scrutiny of those who will have to administer it, as well as the people. The points of difference will be harmonized in a very few days, in the opinion of Mr. Hanna. The Treasury Department is already getting ready to carry out the provisions of the law, and is going ahead on the theory that the refunding features of the Senate bill will be ingrafted in the law and that national bank notes may be issued to the par value of bonds deposited to secure circulation. Controller Dawes estimates that within ninety days

An Associated Press dispatch says: "The Republican members of the conference committee having charge of the financial bill held a protracted session to-day, begin ning at 11 a. m. and lasting until shortly Secretary Gage was present, having been invited to give his views upon certain features of the measure. At the close of the day's session it was stated by members of the conference that no conclusion had been reached on the bill as a whole, or on any single proposition, the entire time being was called in to give information concerning administrative features of the bill, the issue of notes and other matters of tech-

after the law goes into effect the national

note circulation will increase \$100,000,000.

"The conferees went over both the House and Senate bills, and it was found that dif- | man on duty, the surrender of their comferences exist all along the line. The House conferees insisted that their measure best met the requirements of the situation, and the senators were equally firm in Richard Blaker, aroused by the shots, standing by their bill. Strenuous objection s made by the House conferees to the bimetallic section of the Senate bill, and the measure. The conference did not reach a stage where any proposition to adjust any of the differences was favorably con-sidered. It is not meant that there is a run. About twenty shots in all were fired. reached that stage. The conference will

The river and harbor committee of the House gave a hearing to-day to those interested in the connecting waters between Lakes Superior and Huron. Colonel Lydecker explained the congested condition of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, where there were two or three blockades last summer, entailing a loss to lake shipping of \$1,000,000. Colonel Lydecker detailed the important work in progress at the lime kiln crossing Detroit river, and in reply to questions discussed the advisability of increasing the facilities of the St. Clair Flats channel.

Adjutant General Corbin recently ordered an investigation of the reports that 250 demented soldiers had been sent across the continent during the past three months for the insane near this city, and that over two hundred more soldiers were expected to arrive at San Francisco shortly from Manila. He has just received a report on the subject, showing that the stories were exaggerated. A statement of the commitments of the enlisted men to the government hospital for the insane by the secre-tary of war, from May 1, 1898, up to the present time, covering practically the entire period from the outbreak of the Spanish war, shows as follows: Admitted to the hospital: Regular army, 134; State volunteers, 70; United States volunteers, 10 ex-soldiers recommitted, 9, a total of 223 men. Of this number mere have since recovered and been discharged: Regular army, 68; State volunteers, 54; United States volunteers, 6; ex-soldiers, 1, a total There are now under treatment at the hospital: Regular army, 66; State volunteers, 16: United States volunteers, 4, and ex-soldiers, 8, a total of 94 military patients. Of the total number treated at the hospital only 37 men served in the Philippines, and of these 11 have been discharged as cured. There was not a single insane patient among nearly 270 invalid solfiers just brought home on the hospital

Representative Hull, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, has introduced a bill giving the adjutant general of the army the rank of major general. It also provides for one chaplain for each regiment, regular and volunteer, and for the appointment of a major general retired from those who served with credit in the war with Spain not above the rank of brigadier general.

Commissioner Wilson, of the internal revenue bureau, has ruled that a person who holds special tax stamps as a rectifier and retail liquor dealer is not required to pay special taxes as a wholesale liquor dealer for transferring packages of spirits from his possession as a rectifier into his possession as a retail liquor dealer. The commissioner has also held that the special tax of a liquor dealer under the internal revenue laws is not required to be paid for the sale of wood alcohol unmixed, with any other alcoholic liquor.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution opened its fifth annual convention here to-day. Delegates from New York, the Dakotas, Wisconsin. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut and many other States were present in addition to the state directors and the presidents of the local societies. The meeting was opened by a prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Louis Hamlin. Mrs. David Lothrop, the national president, made a stirring address of welcome. Reports of the national board were then heard.

The President to-night gave a dinner in henor of the Philippine commission. The

the navy, the secretary of the interior, Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Charles Denby, Prof. Dean C. Worcester; Senators Allison, Morgan, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, Lodge, Turley, Pritchard, Burrows, son: Representatives Cannon, Hitt, Payne, Grosvenor, Hopkins, Dalzell, Hepburn, Loud, McCall, Maddox, Henry A. Cooper,

Wadsworth, Cousins, Wm. H. Moody, Hen-

ry D. Clayton, Landis, Sibley, Robert L. Henry, Heatwole and Dick; John A. Kas-son, William Whiting, of Massachusetts,

Charles A. Allen, assistant secretary of the

navy, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, John R. MacArthur and Charles M. Pepper. The President has commuted the sentence of Ernest Spibuck, a Shawnee Indian, and Charles Pettijohn, each convicted in the Indian Territory of stealing a horse. The sentence imposed in each case was five years in the penitentiary and the President | miles. It will give to that state a water- | bound by treaty stipulations with the govhas commuted it two years. The district | way from its capital and its most produc- ernment of Great Britain to refrain from ing in charge the financial bills. He is ex- attorney represented to the Department of tive region to the sea. It will place that carrying out this great enterprise. This ceedingly well satisfied with the situation, Justice that in his judgment the sentences | country on one of the great waterways of | statement we do not believe. We recog-

#### NEGRO SOLDIER KILLED

A POLICEMAN SHOT TO DEATH.

Fruitless Attempt to Release Prisoners from the Station House at El Paso-A Black Man Lynched.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 17 .- At 5 o'clock this morning a mob of negro soldiers from Fort Bliss attacked the city police station with the object of releasing two of their comrades who had been arrested yesterday. During the fight Police Officer Stewart and one negro soldier were killed, and before 6 p. m. During part of this time it is believed another of the soldiers was

Yesterday afternoon the police locked up

a corporal from the fort for being drunk and threatening to chase the police force out of the city, and last night another drunken given to preliminary discussion on the gen-eral principles involved. Secretary Gage prisoners took the news to the post. A rescue party, armed with Krag-Jorgensens, was organized, and just before daylight a this canal, estimates can only be made, nical nature relating to carrying out the descent was made on the city. Two of the and there has been a great difference of provisions of the bill when it should besoldiers, rifles in hand, entered the building and demanded of Officer Stewart, the only rades. Stewart ordered the men out of the station and they opened fire on him. Jailer sprang out of bed, grabbed his pistol and started into the office. One of the soldiers they also oppose the refunding section of | shot at him. Blaker fired and the negro staggered and ran out, followed by his companion, and the entire squad left on a deadlock because the consideration has not | Stewart was shot twice through the lungs and died at 7 o'clock. A trail of blood, leading from the station, was followed, and half a block away the dead body of a shot through the breast, was

The dead man clutched his gun in his hands. Another rifle and traces of blood were also found, which indicates that another of the negroes was wounded The company stationed at Fort Bliss is Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Posses are out looking for the marauders. though at the post it is claimed the only missing soldiers are the dead man and the two prisoners in the police station. The police have learned from the two

prisoners the name of one of the soldiers station office and Sheriff Boone and Chief of Police Lochart have demanded the surwho, they claim, did the shooting in the of the post. The latter has given assurance that he will lend all possibe assistance in bringing the guilty men to justice and it s believed there will be no further clash. The entire police force, however, has been mounted and armed with Winchesters to be in readiness for any emergency. Feeling here against the soldiers is very bitter and many citizens have offered their services to the civil authorities.

#### Negro Lynched.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 17,-Will Burts, a negro, was lynched near Baskett Mills, eight miles north of Aiken, this morning. Two hundred and fifty men were in the crowd. Last Monday Burts attempted to assault Mrs. C. L. Weeks, a planter's wife. He escaped and the posse came up with him in Edgefield county last night. They were returning with him to Aiken. When Burts was strung up the rope broke and he fell to the ground. The rope was tied and Burts again swung up, the crowd emptying their guns into his body. Burts confessed to attempting to cut Mrs. Weeks's throat and said he told her he would kill her. A reward of \$100 was paid to the man who captured him.

#### DECLINED BY SAMPSON.

The Presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.-Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson has been offered and has declined the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The offer was a surprise, as it was thought that the question of a successor to President James M. Craft, who retired in June, had been laid aside to await the action of the trustees. Admiral Sampson said: "Yes, it is true that I have been offered the presidency of the institute and have declined. An acceptance would mean my leaving the service with which I have been so long identified and entering upon a new life," for which I am probably less fitted than for the one which I now hold. While I appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and while, as a matter of fact, such a change would mean an increase in salary, at my time of life the change is not to be thought of." Reports have connected with the presidency of the institute the names of many persons prominent in public life, among whom are Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, former Governor Wolcott, President Seth Low, of Columbia University, and

#### several others. Drank Wood Alcohol.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 17 .- Some of a band of Cree Indians, camped near town, came guests were: The speaker of the House, the secretary of war, the attorney general. Three of the band, two bucks and a squaw, the postmaster general, the secretary of drank it. They all died in great agony.

IR. HEPBURN SAYS AN ISTHMIA WATERWAY IS NECESSARY,

nd that It Should Be Constructed b This Country Without Regard to Wishes of Other Nations.

REPORT ON HIS OWN MEASURE

ELABORATE ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF UNITED STATES CONTROL,

and a Strong Attack on the Treaty Recently Negotiated by Secretary Hay with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Chairman Hepburn, of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, to-day submitted the report of the committee in favor of the Hepburn bill for constructing the Nicaragua canal. The report says in part:

"If the provisions of the bill can be carried out the United States will, within a of Cape Horn. Our government would have few years (from six to eight), be in full precisely the same right to take offense at ownership and control of a waterway connecting the oceans that it can defend and that it can use in the interests of its navy our using the Nicaragua canal. and its merchant marine as wisdom may

"There seems to be but little doubt that

the states of Nicaragua and Costa Rica | siple. Nor can we expect to get our share will give their consent for the construction | without fierce struggles. There is now the of this great work. These states are friend- most intense rivalry for this commerce on ly disposed toward our govrnment and our and have interests connected with it that are in proportion to wealth and population even greater than ours. It will traverse either the border or the interior | field of Nicaragua for a distance of about 190 were excessive, but under the law five the world, bringing it into immediate con- nize the fact that fifty tact with a large foreign commerce and United States and Great Britain entered those who conduct it. The splendid soil into an alliance to secure the building of and climate of their agricultural regions the Nicaragua canal. Any person who will be seen and known in such a way as dispassionately studies carefully that to compel immigration, settlement and treaty must come to the conclusion that largely increased production. In very the primary stipulations in the Claytonmany ways the state will have advantages not now possessed, and that will be for a building of a canal under the influences long time lost if another route by which that might be exercised by the two gov-ANOTHER PROBABLY WOUNDED AND the oceans are connected should be adopted. All of these considerations induce the belief that these two enlightened states will be glad to aid our government cordially and on: "No one can read that article without efficiently in carrying out this great de-

After reviewing the several surveys the

opinions of engineers and scientists lieved to be entirely competent for their work, justify your committee in recomas entirely practicable and one that can be completed for a sum of money, the expenditure of which will be wise. "It is true that the estimates of cost

are variable, ranging, as they do, from less than \$40,000,000 to a possible \$145,000,000. It is, however, proper say that the size and character of canal estimated for is as variable as is the cost. The earliest estimates were for a canal suited to the ships of the time. The latter estimates were made for ships of this time. Fifteen feet depth and fifty feet Thirty feet depth and 150 feet width are in other words, by calling it 'the short groups resolved to form in front of the width was the size of the earlier project. the dimensions of the later proposed canal. | route to the East.' And then partly para-

ESTIMATED EARNINGS. "Your committee suggests, in discussing | the United States bound themselves not to the cash remuneration that will come to secure as against the other the short the United States from the ownership of opinion expressed by persons who have Great Britain would not secure the short come before the committee as witnesses and by writers on this subject as to the extent of the use that will be made of the canal by the shipping world. One gentleman has said that, in his judgment, not more than 300,000 tons would pass through the canal annually. Another has said that eleven million tons would pass through the trol of her guns at Gibraltar and the Gentlemen connected with the Maritime Canal Company gave it as their pointon that five or six millions of tonnage would be the amount that would pass through the canal annually. Of course we have the right to assume that whatever the amount be, it would be an increasing amount from year to year. At present \$1.55 per ton is the toll charged for markable change in our relations to a the use of the Suez canal. If that rate was the rate charged at the Nicaragua canal and four millions be the tonnage passing through it, and aggregate sum of \$6,000,000

would be the receipts. "It is estimated that the cost of maintaining and operating the canal would be \$1,000,000 annually. If the United States borrowed the money to invest in the enterprise this sum would pay the annual ining and leave a surplus of more than a Pacific possessions. In 1850 not more than million dollars. And with the increasing ten thousand inhabitants were on the would be made a most powerful factor, A | Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine islands. British vessel, trading from any port in There is no comparison between the meaa six-thousand-ton vessel and using the cess of \$18,000 for the round voyage. His and then are so diverse, the necessity of American rival, trading from New York to responding to these changed conditions are Hong-Kong, using the Nicaragua canal material and by American labor, and ent action must be in harmony with these loaded with American merchandise would new conditions rather than the old. There deposed faculty a full, fair and open hearpossess marked advantage-advantages so marked as to make it his interest to stimulate American shipbuilding

"It is this kind of a canal, that may be used in this way, discriminating in favor of our merchants and our shipbuilders, and our labor (if such should be the policy of the government), and that your committee are anxious to secure.

ALLEGED CONCESSIONS. "Your committee are aware that there are a number of persons who claim to have concessions from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, investing them with rights to navigate the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. Others claim to be authorized to construct this great waterway connecting the oceans. But it is believed by your committee that these rights have either lapsed or are of inconsiderable value, or have been obtained for speculative purposes. However this may be, it should be the purpose of the government to deal directly with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Those governments can adjust all questions growing out of these concessions much more easily than the United States. It is not believed that any one of these real or alleged concessionaires have any rights or interests that they can convey to the United States, and it is not deemed wise to have any joint interest or interests of co-partnership, or any interest growing out of corporate re-

lations with any of these persons. It is our

States want a government canal, one that

win be completely under the control of the

opinion that the people of the United

United States. "It is claimed by some persons that creating this short passage to our Pacific possessions would be an invasion of the rights of other maritime nations-that connecting the waters of the two oceans is a matter of such vast concern that it becomes international in character. But we have a right to object if the people of the United States saw fit to construct a ship canal from New York to San Francisco on the territory belonging solely to the United States. Nor would the people of any other country have the right to object if Mexco, on her own territory, constructed a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Nor yet, again, could any one rightfully object to Nicaragua constructing a canal on her own soil from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. Now, if this be true, if these states would have the right on their own territory, using their own means, to provide for themselves this great advantage to their commerce, could not struct a canal similar to the one under dis- | control the action of communities no less cussion? No one would have the right to than of individuals. quarrel with Nicaragua in thus disposing MAY BE MAY BE REPEALED. to the United States a right that unques-

"Irrepealable statutes are not tolerated. tionably belongs to her. The fact that it Even the most solemnly enacted exceptions would enable us in an emergency and in certain directions to increase the efficiency must give way to the demands of the later generations when it is found that their state of facts as to allow our rivals to object provisions are harmful to the public welto our building this canal. Other nations are now making large additions to their yards. We certainly possess the right to constitution that the overwhelming needs increase the efficiency of our navy by increasing the number of our ships. When of the people may not with consistency and we have the ships we have the right to morality demand the repeal of."

In this connection the report quotes Prof. send them wherever we choose, and the mere fact that the rapid transfer through Lawrence in "Principles of International Law," where he discusses the extent to the Nicaragua canal of our naval vessels which treaties are binding. The report then to the Pacific, or from the Pacific to the proceeds: "But we think it safe to say Atlantic, increases the efficiency of a given that neither the United States nor Great squadron surely ought not to be regarded Britain have continuously regarded the as an undue advantage that the United Ciayton-Bulwer treaty as in force. In 1868 States would have through this waterway. the United States and Nicaragua exchanged ratifications of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. It gives to the United States the right to send its high seas. Our people are intent upon havforces into Nicaragua, to defend the citiing their full share of the commerce of the zens of the United States and their prop world. This canal is an aid in that direc- | erty, the property in contemplation being the Nicaragua canal. The use of the mili tion. It is true that it will disturb the contary force always implies the right to esditions of equality that now exist, but tablish fortifications for defensive purposes

"Now, is it possible that the United States every effort that the successful merchant would at that early day-only seventeen makes is an effort to disturb this equality years after the negotiation of the Claytonand to secure advantage for himself. Bulwer convention-have secured from Steamships instead of sail vessels, the Nicaragua the right thus to use her military force if the authorities had not behuge vessel of to-day instead of the smalllieved the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abroer one of fifty years ago, improvements in gated? But again, at an earlier period-in machinery, in manufacture, all of these are 1860-Great Britain herself concluded a efforts to disturb the equality of condi- treaty with the State of Nicaragua, in which there was an article almost identical tions that exist between merchants. They with Article 16 above quoted. This was are all deemed justifiable, praiseworthy, eight years before our treaty with Nicaragua. Will it be contended that Great Britain had the right to secure from Nicaonly an effort of great magnitude in this ragua an agreement that she might enter passage to China over the old route by way with her military forces the territory of Nicaragua, and use her military forces for the defense of her people and her property, including the right to build such fortificathe use of the Suez canal by British merchants as would the British government at tions as might be needed for her military forces, and yet the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be in force? world's commerce, and to secure it we

"It is doubtless true that, in 1850, Great Britain and the United States contemplate the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal. They proposed to have joint interests, by joint contributions to it. But the the part of commercial nations. And our possibilities of a Suez canal, that followed rivals will use all political, commercial inyears after 1850, dawned on the maritime fluences and diplomacy with all of its arts, world, changed the interests of Great Britmenacing, perhaps, to drive us out of the She no longer desired the Nicaragua route for her own uses. She directed her "There are persons who say that we are conduct with reference to the new conditions, yet still uses this ghost of a dead treaty to frighten the people of the United States from securing the great advance certain to flow to us from the successful completion of this great undertaking."

RIOTING AT RIO.

Seventy Persons Killed and Wounded -Strikers Cheered the Monarchy.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 17 .- The government was warned on the 12th inst. and again on the 13th, that the drivers and others employed on the various kinds of vehicles in this city were about to strike. "These reports above referred to, the movement on her part to carry out the The assigned reason was the new law regulating street cars, carriages, handcarts, etc. A Monarchist and clerical paper took signed to the present moment. And the an attitude practically inciting to disorder. provisions of the first article were agreed affirming that the new regulations would oblige each driver to file at police headquarters his photograph and a bond of \$2,000. Thus incited, about 25,000 drivers: receivers and carriers began a strike. The police showed weakness and several thousand strikers, having stopped all traffic in the central and western portion of the city, repaired to the President's palace. After tearing up rails, smashing trains and stoning carriages that had had the hardihood to go out in disobedience to the orders of the ringleaders, who threatened death Nicaragua canal can properly be described as a penalty of disobedience, the numerous palace. After the mob had cried, "Long live the monarchy," "Death to the republic," for some time, a small picket of cavalry under a lieutenant charged them with drawn sabers.

> In the afternoon the government sent large detachments of troops of the line, cavalry and rapid firing guns, and the trouble was over. On the 16th the principal street-car lines were partially running, each one carrypoliceman or soldier to prevent interruption on the part of the strikers. During Jan. 15, 16 and part of the 17th, over

> points of the city considered most dangerous, about the gas works, water works, Before peace was restored five persons were killed, twenty-three severely wounded and over forty slightly wounded. Over three hundred arrests were made. Ten electrical cars and a great number of street-cars were smashed. One bridge was destroyed

> 6,000 troops were under arms occupying

DEMANDS A HEARING.

and all business suspended for three days.

waterway crossing the isthmus; 1850 was Citizens' Committee on Behalf of Cincinnati University Professors.

Mississippi river under the protection of a CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.-About a month military force to Oregon. It was but two ago a meeting of citizens dissatisfied with years after the cession of large landed inthe action of President Howard Ayres in It was only three years after settlement of summarily demanding the resignations of terest, the cost of maintaining and operat- the disputed boundary of our Northwest ten of the thirteen professors in Cincinnati tonnage we might reasonably hope for Pacific coast. Our coastwise trade with for from six to twenty-five years, appointed such accumulations of surplus that would, that coast was insignificant 'n value or a "citizens' committee" to investigate and

To-day this special committee reported elaborately to the citizens' committee. The report, in brief, is that President Ayres Great Britain to Hong-Kong, chartering ger interests of fifty years ago and the co- had no authority from statute rules, by laws or otherwise to demand resignations lossal interests of to-day. The situation has Suez canal, must pay as tolls a sum in ex- so changed, the interests of our people now of professors without a hearing. The committee recommends the appointment of a so overwhelming that the most censorious | ing of the university board to make an free of toll, because he used a vessel made of those who lead in the formation of the earnest appeal to the board to reconsider in an American shipyard, out of American | world's judgment would say that our pres- | the vote by which President Ayres's recommendation was approved, and to afford the is a law of self-preservation that should I ing.

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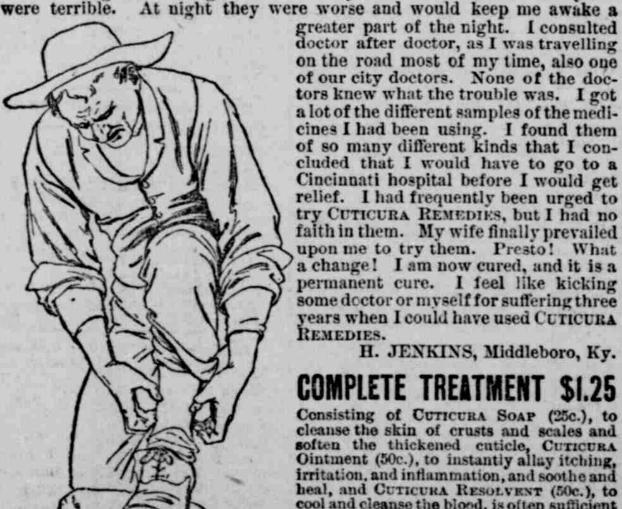
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greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the doctors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded that I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA REMEDIES. H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

COMPLETE TREATMENT \$1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching,

irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, and irritations with loss of hair when physicians; hospitals, and all else fail. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin," free.

Use only CUTICURA SOAP for baby's skin, scalp, and hair. It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate, emollicated in the properties, obtained from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, which preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, and prevent simple skin blem-ishes from becoming serious. For distressing heat rashes, chafings, inflam-mations, and cruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands, and shapeless nails, and simple in-